

## The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.  
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 296  
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686

## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight—  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.  
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—  
Glories all its side—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream.

Sty-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat and fife's shrilly pipe!  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

District 19.  
Headquarters, Pineville, Ky.  
Graysville, Tenn.

T. J. Smith ..... President  
Graysville, Tenn.

P. P. Lynch ..... Vice President  
Soddy, Tenn.

T. M. Gann ..... Secretary-Treas.  
Pineville, Ky.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER  
John Jeffrey ..... Pittsburg, Ky.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Geo. Brannan ..... Soddy, Tenn.  
John McIlquhan ..... Pittsburg, Ky.  
Joe A. White ..... E. Bernstadt, Ky.  
Ben Delph ..... Ar Jay, Ky.  
Alf Martin ..... Soddy, Tenn.

## AUDITORS

Thomas Brown ..... East Bernstadt, Ky.  
Robert Gann ..... Soddy, Tenn.  
J. D. Tinsley ..... Pittsburg, Ky.

## TELLERS

Richard Lowe ..... Jellico, Tenn.  
J. D. Posey ..... Soddy, Tenn.  
Henry Patterson ..... Pittsburg, Ky.

## DELEGATES TO TENNESSEE FEDERATION OF LABOR

T. J. Smith ..... Graysville, Tenn.  
Alf Martin ..... Soddy, Tenn.  
Thos. M. Gann ..... Knoxville, Tenn.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR TENNESSEE

T. J. Smith ..... Graysville, Tenn.

DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF LABOR

John Jeffrey ..... Pittsburg, Ky.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

John McIlquhan ..... Pittsburg, Ky.

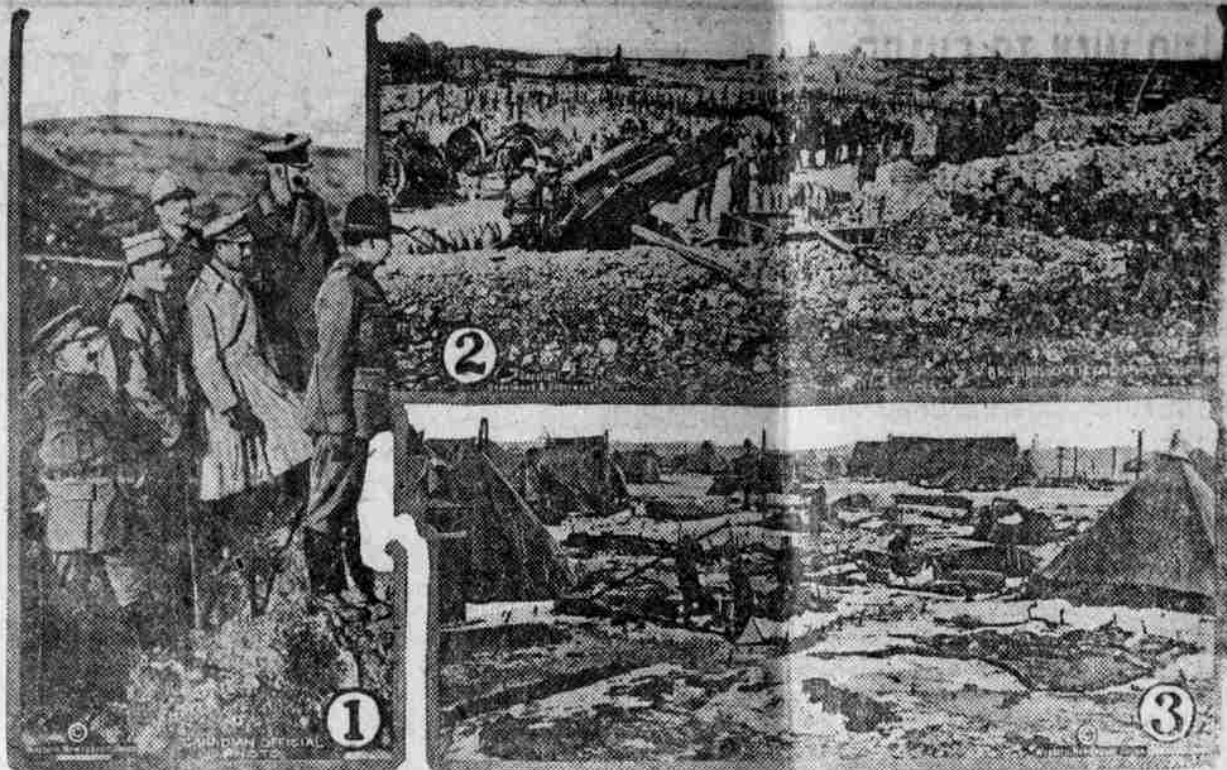
Good fuel briquettes are made of pulverized street rubbish and coal tar in Amsterdam.

## NUTRITIOUS CORN BREAD.



One New York hotel has arranged a thoroughly patriotic corn bread recipe. It combines cornmeal with rye flour, both of which are being consumed in greater quantities this year in order to release wheat flour for the allied nations. This recipe fills a large pan—16 by 22 inches—and contains the following ingredients: One quart milk, four ounces butter substituted, ten ounces light syrup or honey, three eggs, pinch salt, two pounds cornmeal, one pound rye flour and two ounces baking powder.

The butter and syrup are thoroughly mixed. Then add the eggs gradually, pour in the milk, then add the rye flour mixed with the cornmeal and baking powder. Bake in a hot oven.



1—Allied officers on the firing line at Lens, Maj. Prince Amershot of Siam being the one in the light coat. 2—British howitzers in Flanders that continually hammer the German lines. 3—Camp Mills, Long Island, after being ravaged by a severe wind and snow storm.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LUCID STATEMENT OF AMERICA'S WAR AIMS AND PEACE TERMS.

## PUTS THE ONUS ON GERMANY

Bolsheviks Make Peace With Bulgaria and Resume Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk—Snow Stops Teutons in Italy—Secretary Baker's Elaborate Defense.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson's statement of the war aims of America, following and almost identical with that of Premier Lloyd George, placed flatly before the people of the central powers the choice between a reasonable peace and a continuance of the war until they are forced to accept the terms offered them by victorious foes. Moreover, the choice of the German government must soon be made, for according to credible reports from Europe the statements of the president and the premier have brought close to a crisis the political dissension in the Fatherland and have served to unmask the pan-Germans, who demand, with threats, that the kaiser shall align himself with them for a "strong peace." The socialists stand as firmly as ever for a democratic peace, and if Wilhelm sides against them, he and the Prussian militarists will have before them the impossible task of making good with decisive military victories over the armed forces of Great Britain, France and the United States. If they fail, as fall they must, it is easy to predict a sweeping revolution in Germany, but between now and that event must intervene a long period of bloody fighting. The pan-Germans have no idea of yielding tamely, especially if they are supported by the emperor, which seems likely.

In the main Mr. Wilson's address coincided with that of Mr. Lloyd George so far as the essentials of peace are concerned. He was a little more insistent on some points, a little less on others; and he spoke more at length about Russia, expressing the deep sympathy of America for the struggling people of that country and encouraging the bolsheviks to stand firm against the terms of German conquest.

Although the program set forth by the president, runs, as he said, the principle of justice to all peoples and all nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak.

Just one of the peace essentials as stated by Mr. Wilson met with some criticism in the United States, and that from certain Republican leaders. This was the section calling for the "establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." If that means the elimination of all tariffs, a world free trade, say the Republican statesmen, they cannot assent to it. All who were quoted concerning the message declared it most timely, for they believe with the president that the moral climax of the war has come.

The German press generally condemns President Wilson's peace aims as it did those of Lloyd George, most of the papers calling his program utterly impossible, especially as regards Alsace-Lorraine, the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary and the partition of Turkey.

Peace Conference Resumed. Apparently backing water, the Russian delegates, headed by Trotsky himself, returned to Brest-Litovsk on Tuesday and resumed the peace negotiations with the central powers. Before departing from Petrograd the bolshevik foreign minister expressed his deep suspicion of the motives of the entente allies, declaring they wanted Germany to make an advantageous separate peace with Russia so Germany would be more willing to surrender what the allies want in the west. Incidentally, Trotsky repeated the story that 25,000 German troops in

the Kovno district had deserted because they were about to be moved to the west front.

M. Radek, one of the Russian delegates, asserted Monday that the Russians were strengthening the front and would send home every soldier who was not willing to fight. He asserted they wanted no help from the allies or America because their strength lay in their weakness; that the country for many miles was destitute, and that while the Germans could drive them back it would do them no good and they would not want to have millions of starving people on their hands.

Conditions in Petrograd are becoming more desperate daily. The city is full of crime, disorder and dirt, and the people have little food and coal. Very severe winter weather is adding to the distress there.

## Break-Up of Russia Continues.

The bolsheviks seem content, for the present, to permit the breaking up of Russia into separate nationalities. A kind of a truce has been patched up with the Ukrainians, and the many other new "governments" apparently are not molested. Lithuania is the latest to declare itself independent. Finland is well on the way to independence, having been recognized by Germany, Sweden and France, and its representatives being well received by other governments.

The Cossacks of the south were having a harder time; official dispatches from Petrograd reporting that they had been defeated and put to flight by the bolshevik forces.

The Bulgarian parliament was informed by Premier Radoslavoff that a peace compact had been formed between Bulgaria and Russia, with the consent of the other central powers. On the other hand, the bolshevik government rejected the separate peace proposals made by Turkey, asking the latter to participate in the general conference.

Col. William B. Thompson, who commanded the American Red Cross mission to Russia, has just returned to this country and has much good to say of the bolshevik government. He is convinced its leaders are honest and sincere and not in the pay of the Germans, and he believes the movement they have set on foot may result in a world peace.

## Fighting of the Week.

A number of attacks in force and continuous activity of the artillery marked the week along the west front, but there was no great battle and no serious attempt to break through the lines by either side. The sector selected by the German high command for the expected big offensive was not revealed, but the belief grows that it will be in Belgium and that the main objective of the kaiser will be the capture of Calais. Possession of this port of course, would be of inestimable value to Germany, both in the submarine campaign and in threatening England with direct attack, as well as interrupting the short route between England and France.

In Italy the weather and possibly shortage of ammunition brought almost to a standstill the attempts of the Austro-Germans to break through into the Venetian plains. Heavy snows fell in the Alps and threatened to shut off communication between the Trentino and the fighting line, and the weather was stormy all the way from the mountains to the Adriatic.

Vice Admiral Sims reported the torpedoing of the American steamship Harry Luckenbach, nine members of the crew being missing. The British admiralty announced that the hospital ship Reva was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel. She was full of wounded soldiers, but all of them were safely landed, though three Lascars of the crew were lost. This new brutal crime of the Germans afforded the London Times opportunity for mild criticism of President Wilson's high idealism, the paper asking: "Is any peace thinkable with the authors and supporters of a system by which such crimes are coldly sanctioned as legitimate acts of war?"

The Reva was displaying all the lights and markings required by The Hague convention and was not within the so-called barred zone, but such facts no longer mean anything to the Germans. If indeed they ever did.

## Baker Defends Himself.

The investigation of war preparations by the senate committee reached the stage on Thursday where the presence of Secretary Baker was required.

His continuance in the cabinet position he holds has been the object of attack, both in the committee and in the country generally, and with full knowledge of that fact he appeared with a long and detailed statement of the war department's doings that served as an elaborate defense of it and of himself as its head. Summing up the department's chief accomplishments, Mr. Baker said a large army is in the field and in training, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the country's industries; its subsistence is above criticism, its clothing supply is now substantially complete; arms of the most modern kind have been provided by manufacture or purchased for the soldiers in France and will be available for every man who can be got to France in 1918; a substantial army is already on French soil and ready for active service, and lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction there! Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and new instruments of war have been formulated.

The American army now in the field or in training, Mr. Baker said, numbered nearly a million and a half, and he added: "No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army."

The secretary did not undertake to deny that weak places in the department's organization had been discovered, but maintained that the reorganization of bureaus and the creation of the war council had brought strength and efficiency. "We can now see the entire situation," he said. "The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines."

Despite Mr. Baker's defense, the sentiment in congress for a separate cabinet department of munitions seems to be growing stronger and the Republican members set a day to consider the adoption of a resolution favoring such action.

## Problems of Labor and Fuel.

Secretary of Labor Wilson asserts there is an ample supply of labor in the country, but the problem is one of proper adjustment. Therefore the government has set in motion the machinery for the mobilization and distribution of an army of about 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding and war contract plants. A network of interrelated labor exchanges will be established to recruit workers and transfer them from one section to another according to the demands. John B. Densmore of Montana was selected to be national director of this service.

More insistent and more immediately painful than the labor problem is the matter of fuel. The coal shortage, blamed by some authorities on the selfish greed of the operators, became so pronounced last week, especially in the east, that many industries were forced to close their doors and many more went on part time.

In the house of representatives there was sharp criticism of the federal fuel administration, and one congressman declared that if the government could not control prices it should take over the mines. Fuel Administrator Garfield on Thursday announced the appointment of Mark L. Requa of Oakland, Cal., to take charge of the oil industry of the country, and it was understood the government would take over the control of fuel oil as it has of coal. Distribution of the oil will come first and later the question of price regulation will be taken up. One most desirable result of this move will be to assure the navy an adequate supply of oil, which is the fuel of most of the recently built vessels.

If the women of America win the right to vote, as seems probable, the suffragists will have to thank the man whom they have scolded, abused and picketed for a long time. The Susan B. Anthony amendment was approved by the house Thursday by only the bare two-thirds majority required, and it is fair to assume that it would not have carried if President Wilson had not given it hearty and unexpected endorsement. Fifteen Southern Democrats who voted against national suffrage two years ago voted for it this time. Of the 274 votes in favor of the amendment, 165 were cast by Republicans. The resolution now goes to the senate, where the cause must gain several converts to carry it through.



by Wilbur D. Nesbit  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—  
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.  
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.  
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;

Who tunes his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,  
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;  
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,  
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;  
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears  
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear  
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;  
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,  
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;

May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp  
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



Copyright, 1917, by W. D. Nesbit.

## "MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"  
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely.

It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

## STAUBS THEATRE

Union Employees

Beginning Thursday, January 31

Three Nights,

Saturday Matinee

WM EKKIOTT, F. RAY COMSTOCK &amp; MORRIS GEST

PRESENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN AMERICA  
EXPERIENCE

Wealth Introducing Youth To Intoxication  
Style, Blue Blood, Wealth, Youth,

NINE MONTHS IN NEW YORK. FIVE MONTHS  
IN BOSTON. SIX MONTHS IN CHICAGO